

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOLUME XXX.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

NUMBER

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

J. J. BRANSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. S. HAMILTON, J. L. POWER.

Official Journal of the City and State.

Official Journal for the Publication of the Laws of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.

Societies are being organized throughout Kentucky for the purpose of aiding the poor of the South. Her surplus of corn and meat will be given to the needy of the desolated States.

The gross receipts at the port of New Orleans from the 1st of January to the 1st of November from the cotton tax foot up the large sum of \$1,831,808 34. This is a pretty burdensome tax upon a people who are deprived of representation.

The directors of the Louisiana Fair have given a gentleman of New Orleans a gold medal as a reward for the best barrel of beer manufactured in the State. The American people are far behind their John Bull friends in the manufacture of this article. The producers of Frome and Burton-on-Trent also have grown rich by manufacturing and shipping to British India their famous East India Pale Ale. "The water," Periera says "is the important element in the success of these ales." Good eastern water, which is not scarce in these parts, we think would answer just as well as the waters of the Frome or the Trent. Have we no enterprising people among us to try the manufacture of a good article which shall possess all the tonic properties of that we import? As the people of this country will drink, they should encourage the production of a decent home article of healthy properties instead of the swill called Lager.

We are glad to see a decline in wholesale prices at the North. There is a decline in cotton and cotton fabrics, a decline in cattle and in provisions, a decline in sugars, a decline in wool, tallow, leather, naval stores, metals, bonds, stocks, &c., &c. The Sun says it is found that there has been over-production in many things, especially in manufactures; that is, production beyond the ability and disposition of the people to consume at the high prices asked, and in many cases the protectionists have thus overreached themselves. It is found, also, that breadstuffs and provisions are plentiful in the country, and dealers must realize that they are to be satisfied with less than the exorbitant profits of war. The large stocks held in the West on borrowings at high rates of money cannot be held much longer, as the rates of interest are rising in the East also. According to the New York World, the heavy decline in the price of beef, mutton and pork which has taken place during the past four weeks has no parallel since the year 1837.

A CHRY FROM THE VATICAN.—The Pope has distributed to the Cardinals the allocutions, which he pronounced in the late consistory. One of them concerns Italy. The Holy Father deprecates the persecution by the new government of the bishops, priests and monks, the suppression of the religious order, the secularization of ecclesiastical property and civil marriage. Pio Nono condemns all these things, by-the-bye, he approves of in France, Belgium and other countries where the Catholic religion is that of the State—calling to mind the censures of the Church against their authors, and nevertheless he gives his benediction to Italy. His Holiness afterwards protests against the invasion and usurpation of the Pontifical provinces, against the project of the revolution to make Rome the capital of the new kingdom.

He again, in the hundredth time declares himself ready to suffer even death to restore the sacred rights of the Holy See, and to seek if necessary in another land the security required for the exercise of the Apostolic mission. He recommends prayers to be offered up that Italy may be repaid of the evils she has caused the church. In the other allocution Pio Nono declares that Prussia has violated the concordat concluded with the Holy See in 1845.

An exchange complains that the widow of John Brown is being supported by the people of England.—Why not? Didn't John Brown attempt to destroy the government of the United States an undertaking England endorsed, but was afraid to hazard? Certainly Mrs. Brown should be supported by the abolitionists of England, while the soul of her husband "is marching on" to —

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—*Change of Time, &c.*—The passenger trains on the New Orleans road will hereafter leave New Orleans at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Canton at 8:45 a. m. Returning, will arrive in New Orleans at 7:30 p. m. We have not been supplied with a copy of the new schedule, but presume the trains North will leave here about half-past six, a. m., and South about half-past eight, a. m.

TURKEY.—European telegrams tell us Turkey has granted a universal amnesty to the insurgents of Candia, without any condition save that the insurgents will lay down their arms and become peaceable citizens. The Turks, it would appear from this, are wiser than their more "civilized" brethren of the United States. They understand what peace, harmony and prosperity means; the radicals can see nothing beyond "power" and the disfranchisement of the Southern people. The supercilious arrogance of King majority may yet have a fall from which it will never rise.

To the boast of the Chicago Times that no newspaper article in this country ever produced such a sensation as its article on suffrage, the St. Louis Times, a Democratic paper, replies: "We know of no illustration of the egotism of the boast—it is unparalleled and should remain so. But the case of the servant girl, who left her employment in the country to enjoy a bit of metropolitan life, furnishes a very fair counterpart to the Times, parading the notoriety of its infamy as something to be proud of. Jane, who went away a plain and virtuous country lass, came back to visit her old mistress in an agony of crinolines and vulgar jewelry and decorations. 'Bless me, Jane,' said her old employer, 'where did you get all those fine clothes?' 'La, missus,' replied Jane, 'with a self-satisfied smile and glance of approval, didn't you know I've been ruined.'"

A PRACTICAL TRAINING.—It is said that the young English princes are taught, among their thousand other accomplishments, a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and commercial affairs, and that during the whole course of their education, they are compelled to keep an exact account of all their receipts and expenditures, and balance their books annually, showing the balance sheet to their royal mother. If the counselors of one of the greatest queens on earth see fit to advise such a training for her sons who are entitled by birth to either thrones or principalities, how much more important it is for parents who have no fortunes to leave their sons, to pursue the same course. The wise never refuse to give learning to their children; 'tis better than money. In Dolbear Commercial College, the science of commercial affairs is taught in a thorough manner, and no parent that can afford the small price charged, should fail sending their sons.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE BY DR. A. A. JONES, 20 BARONE STREET, NEW ORLEANS. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Jones, No. 20 Barone Street, to be found in another column. Dr. Jones formerly of Mississippi, but for a number of years a resident of New Orleans has a complete stock of all kinds of Botanic Medicines, which are guaranteed fresh and pure, and can be obtained in quantities to suit purchasers. The astonishing cures that have resulted from the use of many of these medicines have naturally given them great popularity, but Physicians and others have found it difficult to procure them. We are personally acquainted with Dr. Jones and can recommend him as a thoroughly reliable and competent gentleman, an educated physician who has devoted many years to the preparation and sale of these remedies and will give satisfaction to all who send him their orders. He has made a specialty of Botanic Drugs and remedies for all diseases of the bowels and even for most obstinate cases of cholera. Read his advertisement and address Dr. A. A. Jones, No. 20 Barone Street, New Orleans.

Political Chameleons.

The cry now raised by the press of the North and South about the change of names of parties is bewildering, almost sickening. We are not amongst those that object to new coalitions.—We do not oppose change, which is perhaps the most constant thing on earth; but we cannot see the good of changing names of political parties unless the policy and the politics of these parties change with them—unless old party ties are ignored, old party prejudices and feelings forgotten; and old peculiarities put away in the dust of the buried past. We must, if we would bring prosperity to the whole country, forget our old prejudices, disregard our old ideas, opinions and hobbies. To practiced and professional politicians there is no food, no means of existence save in party, and the petty policy of clique and cabal. These are the cynosures, or rather the ignis fati of our day. They mislead us always—sometimes lead us into deeper and muddier water than we should like to wade or swim in. There is a great moral and political element at this day pervading the whole social and political system of our country, which to our mind seems fateful in the extreme—a change which sometimes forces upon us the conviction that justice and common sense, have fled to "breasts of brutish beasts," and wholly abandoned the throne of thought and reason, which of old was presumed to dwell in minds of honest men and true patriots. We are every day startled with some new political theory—every day saddened by some political shortcoming or some trick of the spongy knives in power to perpetuate their own existence.

The recent summing-up of northern journals leads us into the foregoing remarks. We perceive that the whole country is startled at the course of the Chicago Times. Other journals of a conservative republicanism stamp have likewise changed. The Tribune of Mr. Greeley is as fickle as a weather-cock; Mr. Raymond's Times, Bryant's Post and other journals of Northern parties pursue a like course—and all like Deadmona turn and turn and still go on. Some gloat over recent successes, some whine over the defeat of their party leaders or representatives. The yell of triumph raised by Radical journals over their recent supposed success is no better than the cry of Democracy over its fancied failure at the late Northern elections; and the little whimper of whiggery over its dead and buried idols is in the same category. They are all alike in their time-serving course. The action of the old political parties of the country, when viewed with the light of common sense, shows us that they forget the interests of the nation—that party and party feeling are with them the paramount appeal, and the "general weal" of the country—a mere fiction—a very affectation—foolish and vain. All alike satisfy us of the position we have here taken—all alike convince us that North American politics are on the wane with very little prospect of their assuming the ascendancy for human good and the world's happiness—all alike convince us that our "Esau brethren" beyond the far Atlantic, of whom Byron so nobly sung and glorified in his ode to Venice, has come to be like the sick man's lightning half an hour before death, walking three paces and then faltering; that tyranny of late has cunning grown, and that there is no hope for nations that are too ready to dye their red right hands with blood. This is not what we had looked for or hoped for, but we must again cry alas, for the generosity of politicians and the sense of statesmen claiming to be the representatives of this great Atlantic Republic. Newspaper men and politicians are daily giving us evidence of their instability. Mr. Greeley has of late forgotten his consistency—veers, vacillates and changes like the Western clouds in the setting sun. The brain-eating philosopher of the seedy coast surprises us with his mutability. Mr. Raymond, of the Times, "little villain," as they call him, is still more mutable. He jumped into Congress a short time ago, and when he gets there, like a clown in a circus, falls flat in his attempt to per-

form the feats of an acrobat. The effect of his great leap into Congress has driven into Bulwer's great saying of "what shall he do with it." Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley are, we fear, the pliant tools of party, not of principle, and the Chicago Times, we are forced to believe, is drifting into the hands of a set of practical politicians who desire self and power more than public good. The politicians of this land unfortunately toss and tumble themselves almost to suffocation in their ardent gasping for place. They sometimes seem to us like a restless sleeper on a bed of feathers, dreaming troubled dreams of the past and future, the nation's sentinels—the safeguards of the Republic's progress—and at the same time allowing themselves to drift into the whirlpool of a doleful despotism of which they fail to make themselves the masters. The day is not far distant, we hope, when the honest and honorable feelings of the land of which we are proud to be citizens, shall assume a healthier and more genial character. It is said in Europe that we are a nation of politicians and are governed entirely by demagogues. Let us remove this stigma and show the decrepit nationalities of the East that our star, like our intelligence and our ideas, is far otherwise than waning.

BOILER AND TANK MANUFACTORY.—Messrs. J. E. Oxley & Co., proprietors of the Phoenix Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, St. Louis, solicit orders from our State, and we can say from a careful examination of their establishment that they have the facilities to fill them promptly and satisfactorily. See their card for further particulars.

EMPIRE SAW WORKS.—St. Louis.—The attention of the planting and lumber-making public is especially directed to the advertisement of these extensive works, conducted by Messrs. Curtis & Co., and established in 1854. There is nothing in the shape of a saw, used in any business where a saw is required, that cannot be found at this establishment. In fact, we never saw so many saws in all the world before. If you want a saw, see the list enumerated elsewhere and if you don't see what you want, send to the factory and you will be sure to see it.

FELTON BOILER YARD.—The city of St. Louis abounds in manufacturing establishments, and among those worthy of particular notice is the Fulton Boiler Yard, located between Cherry and Carr streets, and conducted by Messrs. Landay, Scanlan & Murphy. They not only manufacture steam boilers of every description, at short notice, but lard and oil tanks, coolers, kettles, pans, and in fact all kinds of sheet iron work.—Those who may have occasion to deal with these gentlemen will find they possess at least two excellent business qualities in being reliable and reasonable.

COMMISSION.—The card of Messrs. Lamb, Quinan & Co., cotton and tobacco factors and general commission merchants, New Orleans, will be found among our new advertisements to-day. These gentlemen give special attention to the storing and handling of cotton, tobacco and Western produce, and will make liberal cash advances on consignments. They have also a house in St. Louis conducting a similar business in that city, and such of our readers as may be purchasing supplies and general merchandise will not find better business men to deal with.

EUREKA.—Yes, it has at last been found—an Infallible Hair Restorative. Nothing can certainly be more interesting to bald heads. The "Eureka" is the very thing. It is no hair dye, and from the representations set forth in another column, we are disposed to believe it is no humbug. This article, if not now, will shortly be on sale at the several drug stores in our city, and we advise those who are in danger of losing their "capillary" to call and get a bottle, and give it a trial. A flowing head of hair is certainly a great ornament and worth preserving. It was this that made one of our modern and best poets exclaim so rapturously:

"She's beautiful!—Her raven curls
Have broken hearts in ev'ry girl;
And then they sleep in contrast so,
Like raven feathers upon snow,
And bathe her neck—and shade the bright
Dark eye from which they catch the light,
As if their graceful loops were made
To keep that glorious eye in shade,
And halter make its tranquil spell,
Like waters in a shaded well."

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The up mail train reaches Meridian at 2:15, a. m. The down mail train at 5:45, a. m. There are four freights a day—two each way. Southward at 6, a. m., and 5:05, p. m. Northward, at 6, a. m., and 6:30, p. m.

Over in Eutaw, Ala., where is published a good paper, and where there is a lyceum, the young men are debating the question: "Is matrimony a proper step to take at the present time." Affirmative—Armstrong and Crawford. Negative—Hale and Randolph. Do your level best, A. & C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—During this week cotton has been rather dull, but steady at 14 pence for middling uplands. The transactions have not been very heavy, and the sales for the week do not foot up over 60,000 bales. The market shows some improvement, and prices have an advancing tendency. Middling uplands are quoted at 14 pence, and sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A popular outbreak against the Government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened storm.

FLORENCE, Nov. 23.—It is authoritatively reported that Rattazzi will succeed Baron Ricasoli in the foreign office.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

BERN, Nov. 23.—The Chambers have agreed in ensuring the Government for the sale of the Cologne Railroad without their sanction.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Provisions unchanged, lard, however, tending downward.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Evening.—Money slightly easier. Consols closed at 90; 5/20's at 73.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting on Thursday, adopted the report of its special committee recommending the abolition of the Government tax on cotton, and memorializing Congress to that effect. The ground was taken that said tax is both unconstitutional and oppressive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gold 38 1/2; exchange for 60 days 91; cotton dull but firm at 33 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The cotton market is quiet. Sales to-day 1200 bales at 33 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cotton active and prices higher. Sales to-day 4200 bales. Low middling 32 1/2; middling 34 1/2; fair sugar 10; inferior molasses 40; prime 62 1/2; superfine flour \$10 1/2; extra \$11 1/2; corn \$1 3/4; lard \$1 1/2; pork \$27; shoulders \$24.00; Gold 38.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Gen. George H. Stewart, late Major General in the Confederate service, was pardoned to-day by the President, upon the earnest recommendation of several distinguished officers of the regular army, headed by Gen. Grant. The Attorney-General also considered the request.

The sixth race on the National Course came off to-day. There were over four thousand spectators present, including General Grant and staff, Secretaries McCulloch, Stanton, Browning, Sir Frederick Bruce and many others.

The race was won by Dexter, time 2:21 1/2. The Head Quarters of the Department of Arkansas have been transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Gold 39 1/2. A Havana letter of the 24th reports that the Susquehanna with Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell on board would leave Mexico on the 23rd instant.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Further arrests of supposed Fenians have been made in Ireland. Fighting in Candia has been renewed and it is said the Turks have been badly beaten, 3000 killed and 200 taken prisoners.

Cotton quiet, Middling uplands 14 1/2. NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm. Gold 40 1/2.

The evacuation of New York was celebrated to-day. Liabilities over \$500,000.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church still continues in session at Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is not true that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, has received permission from the President to return home. It is no secret that the President will in his forthcoming message adhere to his old policy of restoration. The revenue for the past year from imports foots up two hundred millions of dollars.

Nothing definite has yet been received from the British government in relation to the Alabama claims.

The provision house which failed in New York to-day was that of Dehose, Clark & Bridges.

A Washington telegram says the Postmaster General has agreed upon postal arrangements whereby postage to and from England will be reduced to twelve cents—each government to keep the money received.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The number of visitors at the fair to-day exceeds those of any but the first, which was a spectacular and musical display. The fair closes to-morrow. The managers to-day announce that a fair will be held next year, and that it will be of the greatest interest.

Cotton continues to come in freely, but with evident tendency to close of supply. Cotton firmer, sales 5,000 bales low middling at 32 1/2; receipts 9000 bales.

Sugar lower, fair 94. Molasses easier—inferior 43c., prime 60c-65. Stirling 51. New York Exchange 1 to 1 discount.

Arrived, the steamer Morning Star at New York. Gold 39 1/2.

BANNOCK, Me., Nov. 27.—Most of the woolen manufacturers in this vicinity have closed because the wool in its original state costs more than the manufactured goods sell for in an open market.

It is necessary to determine whether a man is colored was a case to be decided by a jury.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Cotton is unchanged. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Middling uplands 14 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The domestic exports for the year foot up five hundred millions of dollars.

O. H. Perrin, late of Memphis, has been appointed Assessor of the First District of New York.

There is no doubt of Secretary McCulloch's determination to contract the currency as speedily as possible.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cotton is steady but quotations are unchanged. Sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling uplands 14 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Four colored individuals are among the invited guests to the banquet to be given to the Radical members of Congress on Saturday next.

They are Fred. Douglas, Robt. Parrish, Highland Garnet and H. H. Day.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day it is understood the President read a portion of his message to the members and from what can be ascertained, it seems he has no intention whatever of parting from the policy heretofore announced.

Advices from Paraguay state that the defeat of the allies at Comary had caused a complete dissension among the leaders of the allies.

Gen. Mitre evacuated Carrea and left with the rest of the army for Sargent; he had refused to avail himself of the Brazilian transports for the convenience of his troops.

Boston, Nov. 27.—At a caucus for Mayor, at Chilla, last night, Robt. W. Morris, a colored man and lawyer, received 242 votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamer Quaker City has arrived from Charleston.

Gold 41; Exchange 60 days, 91 in gold and 54 1/2 in currency; Sight 104 in gold and 104 1/2 in currency.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Cotton active and firm. Low middling 32 1/2; middling 34 1/2. Sales to-day 5,000 bales. Sugar has declined 3 to 5 cents—prime to choice 60c-65.

Provisions are unchanged. Bank sterling is higher—quoted at 53 1/2-54. New York sight exchange 104. Gold is active and advanced to 43.

The State Fair closed to-day. It has been a complete success, and will doubtless contribute largely to the speedy restoration of the State and the South to prosperity.

Advices from the Rio Grande to the 23d report that Escobedo had arrived before Matamoros and demanded his surrender. Canales offered to accede but upon terms that Escobedo refused. Ortega is still at Brazos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The steamer Scotia from Liverpool brings the London morning Herald, which adverts to the consideration of the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain even by arbitration if necessary.

The London Times says, that Her Majesty's Government (this of course applies to the half crazy sea tyrant of England) contemplates empowering a commission to enquire into the condition of the neutrality laws and to report upon the possibility of amending them, so as to bring them into more complete conformity with the international obligations.

This inquiry will not preclude the further steps which may be taken with regard to the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration by the government and must be tried upon their own merits.

Much damage had been done by the floods in Lancashire and Yorkshire, England.

A subscription for the sufferers by the Quebec fire, had been started in Liverpool, and the London subscription had reached seventeen thousand pounds.

At the sitting of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies, at Dresden on the 14th inst. the State Minister declared in the most positive manner that Saxony had concluded no alliance with Austria and shows therefore that during the war Saxony had faithfully observed all her promises.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Parties desiring to convert 7-30's into 5-20 coupon bonds are reminded that all conversions after Dec. 1st will be made in 5-20's bearing interest from the 15th of January next, and in transmitting or adjusting the 7-30's the interest must be made up to that date.

AGOSTA, Me., Nov. 27.—E. Pillsbury, the Democratic candidate for Governor has been appointed Pension Agent at this place.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland are assuming considerable proportions and there is no doubt that serious outbreaks have occurred. Regiments of English troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday evening, and transports were being prepared all night.

A large detachment of marines were taken over to Queenstown on the war steamer Plymouth. A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown. Much alarm is felt at Cork and through Ireland generally.

The London Times of this morning believes that Stephens the chief organizer of the Irish Republic will soon arrive, if he has not already landed.

The Globe hints that a more serious difficulty may occur with the United States which it thinks is at the bottom of the Fenian business.

A telegram was received in Paris yesterday from Washington by the United States Minister. It was very long, occupying many hours in transmission. It is believed it relates to the Mexican question.

The London Herald says Minister Adams has renewed the Alabama case, and that a cabinet meeting will soon be held, when the case is to receive the consideration its importance deserves. It is officially announced that the government has refused the use of the Parks for trade reform demonstrations.

A difficulty occurred at Lauderdale Springs a few days ago between Peter Silk and Allen Landrum in which the latter was killed by a punch with a gun and the former badly hurt with a knife.

The course of the Chicago Times meets with no record in a quarter. Even respectable republic papers condemn it and say such seditious sheets cannot affiliate with a party.

FACTS VS. THEORIES.—"Give me a place to rest my head," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world."—"Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Modestus of the olden times "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these famed pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their head on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward stage, the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the alchemists of Aegyptus, and charmers of the "evil eye."

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than ever superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in its maddest philosophy. In these days of ethical science, what was theory of yesterday, fact to-day, and all the old-time notions (like as bubbles in the sun, and burst and sink with every breath we draw).

Let Archimedes slither his lever, and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine lent Modestus pant and toll no more for drugs he so sorely needs for we have them our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggell's the finest medicine known in the profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhetic Pills stand unrivalled, and his saline operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGELL'S PILLS and SALVE are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—Valley Sentinel.

Every day the telegraph gives a new report of President Johnson's position. The following, which is the latest we take from a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette:

THE PRESIDENT HOLDS TO HIS POSITION. If what the President repeats daily, to such politicians as are around him, has any significance, he is determined stubbornly to maintain his policy. He also stoutly insists that the will of the people regarding that policy was not expressed in the late elections, and that before he will abandon his position the issue must be made before the people upon his policy directly.

This report is probably correct. It ought to be, if it is not.

Vancouver's Island seems likely to be the first of the British possessions to be annexed to Uncle Sam. It is reported as ripe for the charge.

The tone of the English press indicates that the imperial government is quite willing that all the American colonies should cut loose from the mother government, and provide for themselves. The Pall Mall Gazette says that they cling too closely to Great Britain, and the London Times thus foreshadows separation:

"In a few months the Province to which Quebec belongs will probably be a member of a great Confederation, and we trust that in course of time that Confederation will take its place among the independent nations of the earth. In these altered political circumstances acts of mutual kindness will be remembered, and constitute a bond of union between those who have lived in harmony and parted in peace."

A REBELS GRATITUDE TO HIS LOYAL NURSE.—Some time since a letter was received at the State House in Boston, addressed to several different names, all similar in sound but different in the spelling. The Surgeon General knew at once that it could only be meant for a certain lady who had been most devoted during the war as a nurse at the front, where her exposure was great and her labors untiring. He sent it to her. On opening she found that it was in a disguised hand and without signature, intentionally so, that the writer might not be recognized, or the enclosure—three or four hundred dollars—returned to her. It was from a rebel soldier, who said he was wounded, taken prisoner, and had a limb amputated in a Federal hospital, where he was attended by the lady to whom the letter was addressed, as nearly as he could recall her name, having only heard it spoken. He stated that he was so affected by her kindness and care that he determined if he ever got well and returned home he would, when the war was over, sell what little property he had and forward the proceeds to her as a proof of his gratitude, and he had taken this method to carry out his noble resolution. The recipient of the letter remembers the case, but has forgotten, if she ever knew the patient's name.—Exchange.

The man who trumpets his own fame will soon have no fame to trumpet.